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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,182	06/20/2005	Paul R Routley	30740/285902	3530
4743 7590 03/13/2009 MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP 233 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE 6300 SEARS TOWER CHICAGO, IL 60606-6357			EXAMINER MANDEVILLE, JASON M	
			ART UNIT 2629	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/518,182

Applicant(s)

ROUTLEY ET AL.

Examiner

JASON M. MANDEVILLE

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 23, 27, 28 and 30-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 23, 27, 28 and 30-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 December 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 14, 17, 23, 27, 28, and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki et al. (hereinafter "Yamazaki" US 6,424,326) in view of Sakamoto (US 5,594,463) and further in view of Tomita et al. (hereinafter "Tomita" JP-2000-132133).

4. As pertaining to **Claim 1**, Yamazaki discloses (see Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, and Fig. 6) a display driver (see Fig. 1) for a current driven active matrix electroluminescent display (see Col. 1, Ln. 8-26 and Ln. 34-38; an electroluminescent element is inherently driven by current), the display comprising a plurality of electroluminescent pixels (104; see Fig. 3) each pixel (104) comprising a pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 3; also see Col. 5, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 6, Ln. 1-7), each pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 3) including a drive field effect transistor (131) having a gate connection for driving the associated pixel (104) in accordance with a voltage (V) on the gate connection (see Col. 6, Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48), the display driver (see Fig. 3) comprising:

a plurality of adjustable constant current generators (i.e., the combination of driving transistor (131) and power supply (V) comprise an adjustable constant current generator as this combination generates the current that drives the electroluminescent element) each for driving a row or column of the display with an adjustable constant current determining the voltage on the gate connection of the pixel driver circuit (see (131); also see Col. 6, Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48);

a display element brightness controller (see (136, 135, 134) of Fig. 3 in conjunction with Fig. 6) configured to control the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (i.e., the combination of driving transistor (131) and power supply (V) comprise an adjustable constant current generator as this combination generates the current that drives the electroluminescent element, see Fig. 3) to drive the gate connections (see (131) of Fig. 3) to control the electroluminescent output from the pixels (104; see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14);

a current sensor (136; see Fig. 3) to sense a current on the gate connection (see (131) in Fig. 3; also see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14);

a power controller (206; see Fig. 6) coupled to the current sensor (136; see Fig. 3) for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply (V; see Fig. 3) to the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (i.e., the combination of driving transistor (131) and power supply (V) comprise an adjustable constant current generator as this

combination generates the current that drives the electroluminescent element, see Fig. 3; again, see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14; also see Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48).

Yamazaki does not explicitly disclose a voltage sensor to sense the voltage on the gate connection; and a power controller coupled to the voltage sensor for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply to the plurality of adjustable constant current generators, the power controller being configured to reduce the power supply voltage in response to the sensed voltage to a point where a voltage of the adjustable voltage power supply is just sufficient for the adjustable constant current generator with a highest output current to be able to provide a highest gate connection voltage, the highest gate connection voltage being determined by the highest output current in accordance with a compliance of the adjustable constant current generator with the highest output current.

However, Sakamoto discloses (see Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 6) a display driver for a current driven matrix electroluminescent display (see Col. 1, Ln. 12-21), the display comprising a plurality of electroluminescent pixels(i.e., (14) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (52) in Fig. 6), each pixel comprising a pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6), the display driver comprising: a plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) each for driving a row or column of the display with an adjustable constant current (see Col. 1, Ln. 63-67 through Col. 2, Ln. 1-57); a display element brightness controller (see (+V, 10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in

Fig. 6) configured to control the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) to control the electroluminescent output from the pixels (Col. 4, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 5, Ln. 1-8). Further, Sakamoto discloses a voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) to sense the voltage on the driver; and a power controller (see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6) coupled to the voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply (i.e., (+V)) to the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6; also see Col. 4, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 5, Ln. 1-8 and Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61), the power controller (see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6) being configured to reduce the power supply voltage (+V) in response to the sensed voltage (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) to a point where a voltage of the adjustable voltage power supply (+V) is just sufficient for the adjustable constant current generator (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) with a highest output current to be able to provide a highest driving voltage (again, see Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61), the highest driving voltage being determined by the highest output current in accordance with a compliance of the adjustable constant current generator (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) with the highest output current (i.e., the driving voltage is reduced to the minimum limit necessary for driving the electroluminescent element; see Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61; also see Col. 2, Ln. 18-28).

Yamazaki and Sakamoto disclose different circuit configurations for driving the current driven matrix electroluminescent display. However, Yamazaki and Sakamoto both disclose a means of driving an electroluminescent display by controlling an adjustable power supply to an adjustable constant current generator. Further, the inventions of Yamazaki and Sakamoto are in the same field of endeavor. Further, Sakamoto discloses a means of reducing the power consumption in the electroluminescent display by reducing the power supply voltage to a display element (see Col. 1, Ln. 32-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to combine the teachings of Yamazaki with the teachings of Sakamoto in order to provide a means for controlling an adjustable power supply to an adjustable constant current generator with reduced power consumption. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that in the combined invention of Yamazaki and Sakamoto, the voltage sensor disclosed by Sakamoto can be applied to sense the voltage on the gate connection disclosed by Yamazaki, as the gate connection determines the driving voltage.

To provide further evidence of the obviousness of this combination and to provide evidence of the applicability of the teachings of Sakamoto to the teachings of Yamazaki, Tomita discloses (see Fig. 1) a current driven active matrix electroluminescent display wherein a control unit (13) is provided for controlling the voltage (V_{ref}) applied to a constant current generator (22, 21, 12) in order to control the current applied to an electroluminescent display element (11) depending on the display content (see Novelty, Description, and Use in the Abstract). The teachings of Tomita

show what is well known and established in the art. Therefore, as evidenced by the teachings of Tomita, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made that the teachings of Sakamoto, wherein a voltage sensor is utilized to sense a voltage applied to drive a pixel (i.e., the gate connection as disclosed by Yamazaki), are clearly applicable to the driving circuit disclosed by Yamazaki, wherein a current sensor is utilized to sense the current applied to drive a pixel.

5. As pertaining to **Claim 4**, Yamazaki and Sakamoto both disclose (see Fig. 3 of Yamazaki and see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6 of Sakamoto) that the voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6 of Sakamoto) is configured to sense the voltage on a gate connection (see (131) in Fig. 3 of Yamazaki) by sensing the voltage on an electrode of the display (i.e., see Fig. 6 of Sakamoto).

6. As pertaining to **Claim 7**, Yamazaki discloses (see Fig. 3) that a pixel (104) includes a photodiode (136), and wherein a photocurrent through the photodiode (136) is determined by an adjustable constant current to determine a brightness of the pixel (see Abstract and see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14).

7. As pertaining to **Claim 10**, both Yamazaki and Sakamoto discloses that the highest output current is provided to a pixel having a maximum brightness relative to

others of the pixels (i.e., the highest output current implicitly determines the maximum brightness; see Abstract and see Col. 15, Ln. 31-39; Col. 29, Ln. 40-48; and Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 of Yamazaki; and see Col. 2, Ln. 58-67 through Col. 3, Ln. 1-14 of Sakamoto).

8. As pertaining to **Claim 14**, both Yamazaki and Sakamoto disclose (see Fig. 6 of Yamazaki and see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6 of Sakamoto) the adjustable voltage power supply (see (206) in Fig. 6 of Yamazaki; and see (+V) in Fig. 1 of Sakamoto).

9. As pertaining to **Claim 17**, Yamazaki discloses (see Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, and Fig. 6) a method of operating a current driven active matrix electroluminescent display (see Col. 1, Ln. 8-26 and Ln. 34-38; an electroluminescent element is inherently driven by current), the display comprising a plurality of pixels (104; see Fig. 3) each pixel (104) comprising an associated pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 3; also see Col. 5, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 6, Ln. 1-7), each pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 3) including a drive field effect transistor (131) having a gate connection for driving the associated display element (104) in accordance with a voltage (V) on the gate connection (see Col. 6, Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48), the display (see Fig. 3) having a plurality of adjustable constant current generators (i.e., the combination of driving transistor (131) and power supply (V) comprise an adjustable constant current generator as this combination generates the current that drives the electroluminescent element) each for driving a row or column of the display with an

adjustable constant current determining the voltage on the gate connection (see (131); also see Col. 6, Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48), an adjustable voltage power supply (see (206) in Fig. 6; also see V in Fig. 3) to the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (i.e., the combination of driving transistor (131) and power supply (V) comprise an adjustable constant current generator as this combination generates the current that drives the electroluminescent element), and a plurality of control lines (V, G, S) for setting the brightness of each pixel (104; see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14), the method comprising:

controlling (see (136, 135, 134) of Fig. 3 in conjunction with Fig. 6) the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (i.e., the combination of driving transistor (131) and power supply (V) comprise an adjustable constant current generator as this combination generates the current that drives the electroluminescent element) to drive the gate connections (see (131) of Fig. 3) to set the brightness of pixels (104) of the display using the control lines (V, G, S; see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14);

monitoring (see (136) in Fig. 3) control lines (V, G, S) of the display to sense the current on the gate connections (see (131) in Fig. 3; also see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14);

controlling (206; see Fig. 6) the power supply voltage (V; see Fig. 3) responsive to the monitoring (see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14; also see Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48).

Yamazaki does not explicitly disclose monitoring control lines of the display to sense the voltages on the gate connections; reducing the power supply voltage responsive to the monitoring to a point where a voltage of the adjustable voltage power supply is just sufficient for the adjustable constant current generator with a highest output current to be able to provide a highest gate connection voltage, the highest gate connection voltage being determined by the highest output current in accordance with a compliance of the adjustable constant current generator with the highest output current.

However, Sakamoto discloses (see Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 6) a display driver and method for a current driven matrix electroluminescent display (see Col. 1, Ln. 12-21), the display comprising a plurality of electroluminescent pixels(i.e., (14) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (52) in Fig. 6), each pixel comprising a pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6), the display driver comprising: a plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) each for driving a row or column of the display with an adjustable constant current (see Col. 1, Ln. 63-67 through Col. 2, Ln. 1-57); a display element brightness controller (see (+V, 10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) configured to control the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) to control the electroluminescent output from the pixels (Col. 4, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 5, Ln. 1-8). Further, Sakamoto discloses a voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) to sense the voltage on the control lines; and a power controller (see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6) coupled to the

voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply (i.e., (+V)) to the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6; also see Col. 4, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 5, Ln. 1-8 and Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61), the power controller (see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6) being configured to reduce the power supply voltage (+V) in response to the sensed voltage (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) to a point where a voltage of the adjustable voltage power supply (+V) is just sufficient for the adjustable constant current generator (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) with a highest output current to be able to provide a highest driving voltage (again, see Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61), the highest driving voltage being determined by the highest output current in accordance with a compliance of the adjustable constant current generator (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) with the highest output current (i.e., the driving voltage is reduced to the minimum limit necessary for driving the electroluminescent element; see Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61; also see Col. 2, Ln. 18-28).

Yamazaki and Sakamoto disclose different circuit configurations for driving the current driven matrix electroluminescent display. However, Yamazaki and Sakamoto both disclose a means of driving an electroluminescent display by controlling an adjustable power supply to an adjustable constant current generator. Further, the inventions of Yamazaki and Sakamoto are in the same field of endeavor. Further, Sakamoto discloses a means of reducing the power consumption in the

electroluminescent display by reducing the power supply voltage to a display element (see Col. 1, Ln. 32-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to combine the teachings of Yamazaki with the teachings of Sakamoto in order to provide a means for controlling an adjustable power supply to an adjustable constant current generator with reduced power consumption. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that in the combined invention of Yamazaki and Sakamoto, the voltage sensor disclosed by Sakamoto can be applied to sense the voltage on the gate connection disclosed by Yamazaki, as the gate connection determines the driving voltage.

To provide further evidence of the obviousness of this combination and to provide evidence of the applicability of the teachings of Sakamoto to the teachings of Yamazaki, Tomita discloses (see Fig. 1) a current driven active matrix electroluminescent display wherein a control unit (13) is provided for controlling the voltage (V_{ref}) applied to a constant current generator (22, 21, 12) in order to control the current applied to an electroluminescent display element (11) depending on the display content (see Novelty, Description, and Use in the Abstract). The teachings of Tomita show what is well known and established in the art. Therefore, as evidenced by the teachings of Tomita, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made that the teachings of Sakamoto, wherein a voltage sensor is utilized to sense a voltage applied to drive a pixel (i.e., the gate connection as disclosed by Yamazaki), are clearly applicable to the driving circuit disclosed by

Yamazaki, wherein a current sensor is utilized to sense the current applied to drive a pixel.

10. As pertaining to **Claim 23**, Yamazaki discloses (see Fig. 3) that a pixel (104) includes a photodiode (136), and wherein a current through the photodiode (136) is determined by an adjustable constant current (see Abstract and see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14).

11. As pertaining to **Claim 27**, Yamazaki discloses an active matrix display driver configured to operate in accordance with the method of **Claim 17** (see Col. 1, Ln. 8-14).

12. As pertaining to **Claim 28**, Yamazaki discloses that the electroluminescent display can comprise an organic light emitting diode display (see Col. 1, Ln. 34-38).

13. As pertaining to **Claim 31**, Yamazaki discloses that the electroluminescent display can comprise an organic light emitting diode display (see Col. 1, Ln. 34-38).

14. **Claims 13, 30, 32, and 33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki in view of Sakamoto and further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter "APA").

15. As pertaining to **Claim 13**, both Yamazaki and Sakamoto disclose (see Fig. 6 and Fig. 3 of Yamazaki and see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6 of Sakamoto) that the power controller (see (206) in Fig. 6 of Yamazaki and see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6 of Sakamoto) is further configured to increase the power supply voltage when the gate connection voltage (as disclosed by Yamazaki) of the brightest pixel has not reduced to less than a threshold value after a predetermined interval (i.e., when the gate connection voltage of the brightest pixel has not reduced to less than an arbitrary threshold value, such as the transistor threshold value, after any arbitrary predetermined interval, such as a frame period, a reset period, etc.; see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14 of Yamazaki; and see Col. 2, Ln. 29-34; Col. 4, Ln. 56-65 of Sakamoto).

16. As pertaining to **Claim 30**, Yamazaki discloses that the electroluminescent display can comprise an organic light emitting diode display (see Col. 1, Ln. 34-38).

17. As pertaining to **Claim 32**, Yamazaki discloses (see Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, and Fig. 6) a display driver (see Fig. 1) for an active matrix electroluminescent display (see Col. 1, Ln. 8-26 and Ln. 34-38), the display comprising a plurality of electroluminescent pixels (104; see Fig. 3) each comprising a pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 3; also see Col. 5, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 6, Ln. 1-7), each pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 3) including a drive field effect transistor (131) having a gate connection for driving the associated display element (104) in accordance with a voltage (V) on the gate connection (see Col. 6,

Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48) and a capacitor (133) coupled across the gate connection and a photodiode (136; see Fig. 3) to control the gate connection voltage (V) in accordance with the brightness of the pixel (see Col. 6, Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48), the display configured for cyclical driving (i.e., the display having a driving cycle; see Fig. 5), the gate connection voltage gradually decaying (i.e., the capacitor voltage implicitly decays over time) according to the brightness of the associated pixel (104; again, see Col. 6, Ln. 18-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-52 in conjunction with Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48) the display driver (see Fig. 3) comprising:

- a display element brightness controller (see (136, 135, 134) of Fig. 3 in conjunction with Fig. 6) to cyclically drive the display and configured to provide an output to drive a gate connection (see (131) of Fig. 3) to control the electroluminescent output from the pixels (104; see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14);

- a current sensor (136; see Fig. 3) to sense a current on the gate connection (see (131) in Fig. 3; also see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14);

- a power controller (206; see Fig. 6) coupled to the current sensor (136; see Fig. 3) for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply (V; see Fig. 3) to provide and adjustable voltage (V) to the electroluminescent display to power the drive transistors (131) for driving the pixels (104), the power controller being configured to control the

power supply (V; again, see Col. 11, Ln. 46-63 in conjunction with Col. 12, Ln. 6-67 through Col. 13, Ln. 1-14; also see Col. 15, Ln. 31-39 and Col. 29, Ln. 40-48).

Yamazaki does not explicitly disclose a voltage sensor to sense the voltage on the gate connection; and a power controller coupled to the voltage sensor for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply to provide an adjustable voltage to the electroluminescent display to power the drive transistors for driving the pixels, the power controller being configured to reduce the power supply voltage in response to the sensed voltage such that the gate connection voltage of a brightest pixel has decayed sufficiently to switch the brightest pixel off at the end of a driving cycle of the display.

However, Sakamoto discloses (see Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 6) a display driver for a matrix electroluminescent display (see Col. 1, Ln. 12-21), the display comprising a plurality of electroluminescent pixels(i.e., (14) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (52) in Fig. 6), each pixel comprising a pixel driver circuit (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6), the display driver comprising: a plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) each for driving a row or column of the display with an adjustable constant current (see Col. 1, Ln. 63-67 through Col. 2, Ln. 1-57); a display element brightness controller (see (+V, 10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) configured to control the plurality of adjustable constant current generators (see (10) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32) in Fig. 6) to control the electroluminescent output from the pixels (Col. 4, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 5, Ln. 1-8). Further, Sakamoto discloses a voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) to sense the voltage

on the driver; and a power controller (see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6) coupled to the voltage sensor (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) for controlling an adjustable voltage power supply (i.e., (+V)) to provide an adjustable voltage (+V) to the electroluminescent display for driving the pixels (see Col. 4, Ln. 29-67 through Col. 5, Ln. 1-8 and Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61), the power controller (see (+V, CPU 54) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (32, CPU 54) in Fig. 6) being configured to reduce the power supply voltage (+V) in response to the sensed voltage (see (18) in Fig. 1 corresponding to (Terminal A) in Fig. 6) such that the voltage of a brightest pixel has decayed sufficiently to switch the brightest pixel off at the end of a driving cycle of the display (i.e., the power controller is configured to reduce the power supply voltage (+V) to any voltage; for example, the power controller can reduce the power supply voltage (+V) such that the voltage of a brightest pixel has decayed sufficiently to switch the brightest pixel off at the end of a driving cycle; further, it is implicit that at the end of a driving cycle, the voltage of all of the pixels can be allowed to decay sufficiently to switch off; see Col. 6, Ln. 22-67 through Col. 7, Ln. 1-61; also see Col. 2, Ln. 18-28).

Yamazaki and Sakamoto both disclose a means of driving an electroluminescent display by controlling an adjustable power supply to an adjustable constant current generator. Further, the inventions of Yamazaki and Sakamoto are in the same field of endeavor. Further, Sakamoto discloses a means of reducing the power consumption in the electroluminescent display by reducing the power supply voltage to a display element (see Col. 1, Ln. 32-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to combine the teachings of Yamazaki with the teachings of Sakamoto. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that in the combined invention of Yamazaki and Sakamoto, the voltage sensor disclosed by Sakamoto would be applied to sense the voltage on the gate connection as disclosed by Yamazaki, as the gate connection determines the driving voltage.

Neither Yamazaki nor Sakamoto explicitly disclose a photodiode coupled across the capacitor to reduce the gate connection voltage in accordance with the brightness of the pixel. However, APA discloses (see Fig. 2b) a display driver for an active matrix electroluminescent display wherein a capacitor (258) is coupled to a gate connection (see (256)) and a photodiode (266) is coupled across the capacitor to reduce the gate connection voltage in accordance with the brightness of the pixel and wherein a gate connection voltage gradually decays by a current flow through the photodiode (266; see Page 5, Para. [2] through Page 6, Para. [1]). The inventions of Yamazaki, Sakamoto, and APA are in the same field of endeavor. Further, APA discloses an alternate arrangement to Yamazaki for providing optical feedback in an electroluminescent display. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to combine the teachings of Yamazaki and Sakamoto with the teachings of APA.

18. As pertaining to **Claim 33**, both Yamazaki and Sakamoto disclose (see Fig. 6 of Yamazaki and see Fig. 1 and Fig. 6 of Sakamoto) the adjustable voltage power supply (see (206) in Fig. 6 of Yamazaki; and see (+V) in Fig. 1 of Sakamoto).

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments filed 15 December 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant has argued that none of the references relied upon in the prior office action, namely Yamazaki (US 6,424,326), Sakamoto (US 5,594,463), and APA, teach or fairly suggest the limitations of independent **Claims 1, 17, and 32**. Particularly, the applicant has argued that neither Yamazaki nor Sakamoto disclose a current driven display wherein a power controller controls the voltage supplied to a constant current generator. The examiner respectfully disagrees.

The applicant has specifically argued that Yamazaki does not disclose a current-driven display. However, an electroluminescent display element, analogous to a diode, is inherently current driven. Thus, the only way in which the electroluminescent element can be driven is through the supply of current. Therefore, Yamazaki inherently discloses a current-driven display. In the circuit disclosed by Yamazaki (see Fig. 3), the amount of current supplied to the electroluminescent display element (132) is controlled through the combination of elements (131, V). That is, the current-driving is accomplished by controlling the voltage power supply (V) to a plurality of adjustable

constant current generators (131, V). Thus, the combination of the driving transistor (131) and the power supply (V) is inherently a constant current generator. To this end, the power controller disclosed by Yamazaki controls a voltage power supply in order to control the current supplied to the electroluminescent element. This feature is clearly relevant to the claimed invention.

However, this point seems moot in so much as the prior rejections, as well as the above rejections, do not solely rely on the teachings of Yamazaki; rather, the rejections rely on the combination of the teachings of Yamazaki and Sakamoto, as well as what is well known in the art. In particular, Sakamoto clearly discloses (see Fig. 1) that a matrix electroluminescent display element can be driven using constant current generators (10) wherein the voltage applied to the constant current generator is controlled in order to control the electroluminescent element. This point is clearly applicable to the teachings of Yamazaki wherein the current supplied to the electroluminescent element can obviously be supplied by the constant current generators of Sakamoto.

However, Sakamoto does not explicitly show the driving transistors associated with an active matrix display. The applicant has argued that the invention of Sakamoto is not relevant to the teachings of Yamazaki because Sakamoto discloses a passive matrix display, not an active matrix display, and Yamazaki discloses voltage-driving, not current-driving. The examiner again respectfully disagrees. The common feature of both the teachings of Yamazaki and the teachings of Sakamoto is the control of current into a pixel to operate the electroluminescent element. The applicant has stated (see Remarks) that the teachings of Sakamoto are fundamentally incompatible with

Yamazaki because Sakamoto describes a current driven display and Yamazaki discloses a voltage driven display. This statement seems to be at odds with the applicant's own invention in that a current driven display is claimed as having active elements in which the voltage on the gate of the driving transistor, in part, determines the current through the electroluminescent element (see Fig. 7). That is, the applicant seems to be arguing that the use of the constant current generators of Sakamoto in the active matrix display of Yamazaki to provide current to the electroluminescent element is fundamentally incompatible. However, this is also what is claimed by the applicant. Regardless, the examiner has relied on the teachings of Tomita (JP-2000-132133), provided by the applicant, to show that the teachings of Sakamoto are indeed applicable to the teachings of Yamazaki and these teachings are indeed compatible. Tomita clearly discloses a constant current generator associated with an active matrix display. That is, Tomita clearly shows that the current supplied to an electroluminescent element can obviously be supplied by constant current generators. Therefore, the rejection of **Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 23, 27, 28, and 30-33** is maintained.

Conclusion

20. Applicant's submission of an information disclosure statement under 37 CFR 1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(p) on 16 January 2009 prompted the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS**

MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 609.04(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **JASON M. MANDEVILLE** whose telephone number is 571-270-3136. The examiner can normally be reached on **Monday through Friday 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM**.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jason Mandeville
Examiner
Art Unit 2629

/J. M. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/Regina Liang/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2629